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Missiles

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/65/150.
** The information contained in the addendum was received after the submission of the main report.

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II. Replies received from Member States

Iraq

[Original: English]
[21 July 2010]

When addressing the missile issue, the security concerns of member States at the international and regional levels must be taken into account.

The right of States to acquire legitimate means of defence in order to defend their security and protect their citizens must also be respected.

We stress that the purpose of focusing the efforts of the United Nations on the missile issue is to address means of delivering weapons of mass destruction.

The Iraqi Ministry of Defense supports the conclusion to address the issue of missiles contained in the report of the Secretary-General on Missiles (A/63/176), reached by the Panel of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 59/67.

Jordan

[Original: Arabic]
[10 August 2010]

The current situation with regard to missiles is unsatisfactory. At present, it is not possible to verify measures taken towards disarmament and limitation of missile stocks. Nor is there a binding multilateral instrument aimed at limiting the possession and development of missiles or certain categories thereof.

The illicit transfer of man-portable air defence systems should receive close examination at the national, regional and international levels, with a view to limiting and preventing their proliferation.

Priority should be given to the Missile Transfer Control Regime, whose object is to control the transfer of missile components and technologies that could be used to deliver weapons of mass destruction. Although the Missile Transfer Control Regime ought to be universal, only 34 Member States are currently partners.

The United Nations Register of Conventional Arms (1992) is a voluntary register of ballistic missiles and guided and unguided cruise missiles which can deliver warheads and destructive weapons within a range of at least 25 kilometres. The types of missile which the United Nations has addressed include ballistic missiles, cruise missiles and man-portable air defence systems.

In 2004, the United Nations welcomed the subscription of 120 States to the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (The Hague Code of Conduct). That instrument is intended to comprehensively limit and prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. Jordan has subscribed to the Code of Conduct, having signed it on 25 November 2002.

International attention has also focused on cruise missiles, which can fulfil many of the same functions as ballistic missiles and have been used more frequently

in military interventions. While cruise missiles have been used in conflict in order to deliver powerful explosives, they can also be used to deliver weapons of mass destruction.

Man-portable air defence systems have received increasing international attention, including on the part of the United Nations. The report of the Secretary-General entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005) describes man-portable air defence systems and ballistic missiles as comparable security challenges:

> The availability of ballistic missiles with extended range and greater accuracy is of growing concern to many States, as is the spread of shoulder-fired missiles which could be used by terrorists. Member States should adopt effective national export controls covering missiles and other means of delivery for nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, rockets and shoulder-fired missiles, as well as a ban on transferring any of them to non-State actors. The Security Council should also consider adopting a resolution aimed at making it harder for terrorists to acquire or use shoulder-fired missiles.

An international consensus should be developed leading to the conclusion of a treaty or convention prohibiting the use of ballistic missiles, man-portable air defence systems and all missiles delivering weapons of mass destruction.

Action should be taken in order to promote the idea of universalizing the Missile Technology Control Regime and develop an effective missile deployment monitoring system.

A system should be developed in order to provide incentives and security safeguards for States that renounce, or refrain from acquiring, missiles capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction.

States should be encouraged to adopt voluntary confidence-building measures, something that requires a direct, genuine commitment and United Nations guarantees in respect of disarmament, arms control, non-proliferation and possession by one or more specific States.

Lebanon

[Original: Arabic]
[21 July 2010]

The Ministry wishes to inform you that it has no observations concerning any aspect of the question of missiles. Lebanon does not possess projectiles of that kind (missiles), and is committed to United Nations resolutions concerning the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East region. Furthermore, it is opposed to the legality of the threat or use of such weapons.